

NEW YORK HERALD.

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NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We
do not return rejected communications.

VOLUME XXXI.....No. 204
AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOODS' THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas
Hotel.—Circus.—Mr. S. S. S.
CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at
Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—A variety of light
and ludicrous entertainments, COMEDY OF BALLET, &c.
THE JOLLY CONTRABAND.
TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, between Fifty-fifth
and Fifty-sixth streets.—Two THOMAS' ORCHESTRAL
GARDEN CONCERTS, commencing at 8 o'clock.
ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—Theatrical
Street—Ballets, Burlesques and Pantomimes.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 513 Broadway.—
Lectures with the OXYGENATED MICROSCOPE twice
daily. Open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE, Fifty-ninth
street and Sixth Avenue.—Ballooning, Tight Rope and
Fireworks.

New York, Monday, July 23, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements handed in until half past nine
o'clock in the evening will be classified under appropriate
headings; but proper classification cannot be
assured after that hour.

THE NEWS.

The letters of our special correspondents in Paris,
Vienna, Venice, Prague and London, dated to the latest
moment previous to the sailing of the City of Paris, on
the 12th of July, from Queensdown, contain matter of
great interest relative to the progress of the war on the
continent of Europe, and the inception of the armistice
and peace negotiations, according to Napoleon's plan,
before and after the session of Vienna to France. These
despatches command the attention of our readers, on
admitting them, as they do, to more thoroughly comprehend
the vast importance of the European news published in
the Herald yesterday morning.

Our special correspondence from Constantinople with
the newspaper report from St. Petersburg, which appears
in our columns to-day, advises us of the war movement
which is in progress in the East, the troops of the Sultan,
under Omar Pasha, having commenced to advance
to the Danube, while the soldiers of the Czar have won
a bloody triumph at Irlid, in Bessarabia, in the course of
their victorious march in Central Asia.

General Diaz, commanding the Eastern Military Division
of the Mexican republic, under the command of General
Cortés, June 24, states that General Irujo defeated the
Austrian column which attacked him at Loyaltepec, and
followed the enemy up to the walls of Tepic, causing the
Austrians great loss in killed, wounded, prisoners and
missing. The Austrians returned to Tepic with only one-half
of the number of troops they took to Loyaltepec. Hualtayan was on the eve of
being evacuated by the French. Our correspondent in
San Francisco, writing on the 29th ult., states that the
steamer Continental arrived there on the 24th, from
Manzanillo on the 19th, bringing a large number of im-
migrants, who are flying from the wreck of the empire
and seeking protection under the Stars and Stripes,
which they find the demoralized forces under Maximilian
unable to afford. These refugees give a gloomy account
of the situation of affairs in the western
part of the empire. In Sonora all is confusion
and violence, and disorder reigns supreme. Sinaloa
is completely invaded by the liberals under Corona,
who has a large and well armed force under his command.
At every place south of Sinaloa where the im-
perialists were in the ascendancy the liberals are in arms
and making headway. The Americans in Mazatlan com-
plain bitterly of the want of protection afforded them.
There is not a government vessel either at Mazatlan or
Guaymas.

The Fourth of July was duly celebrated in the city
of Mexico by the citizens of the United States residing
there. General J. B. Magruder, of the rebel army, and
Prince Salm Salm, formerly of the United States army,
paid their respects to the American Consul during the day,
besides quite a crowd of less distinguished individuals.
The Declaration of Independence was read by the Consul,
the memory of Washington was eulogized by ex-
Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, and Magruder responded
to the toast of the army and navy of the United States.
"The memory of our martyred President" was received
with distinguished honor by all, the ex-rebels joining
with marked respect in his observance.

In a conversation lately President Johnson expressed
his belief that the next House of Representatives would
contain a majority of conservative men disposed to sup-
port his policy toward the South. He also gave expres-
sion to his well known views regarding the blacks, tax-
ation, the currency, and the question of the basis of re-
construction, which he denounced as a mere bugbear.
The President addressed a colored delegation from
Louisiana on Saturday, in which he told them that no one
endorsed their efforts for education more cordially than
himself. He said that he was the true friend of the
black man. The delegation retired convinced that the
President was a better friend than the radicals, who are
so distant about their rights of suffrage.

Our Washington despatches state that some of the
Tennessee delegation intend to claim their seats in the
House of Representatives to-day, under the resolution
adopted by that body on Friday, and thus test the
sincerity of the late professions of the radicals.

The pleasant weather of the past three days has
had the effect of preventing any further increase of
the cholera in this city. The number of confirmed
cases yesterday was fourteen, one of them was a
man who was discovered dead on Chambers
street. The epidemic is increasing on Governor's
Island. There were two deaths yesterday and more than
the usual number of cases. It appears that of twenty-
four cases on the island, all were boys from sixteen to
twenty. Prompt measures have been adopted for the
suppression of the epidemic, and arrangements are being
made to supply the troops with better water than they
now drink. On Hart's Island the cholera is severe, the
average being from twenty to thirty daily, with a pro-
portion of from ten to fifteen per cent of deaths. Dis-
ease prevails among the officers and men to some ex-
tent, and the greatest care is required to prevent it from
merging into the cholera. There were five new cases in
Brooklyn yesterday, which were removed to the new
cholera hospital, corner of Van Brunt street and Hamil-
ton avenue.

Our correspondent at Savannah confirms the tele-
graphic report concerning the arrival of cholera in that
port among the recruits sent from New York on board
the steamship San Salvador. A list of the northern
passengers is also given. No communication is per-
mitted with the boat, and the sick and well are both being
carefully attended on Tybee Island. A despatch from
Savannah dated yesterday, states that seven new cases
occurred on the island on Saturday, and two deaths, one
of whom was Lieutenant J. T. Myers. Twelve deaths
have taken place since the troops left New York. The
despatch states that there is no cholera in Savannah.

An interesting letter from our Charleston, S. C., cor-
respondent appears to-day. The city government has
had a conference with Major General Sickles relating to
the management of the colored population. A plot to
assault the police force of the city, which might have
caused a serious riot, was revealed by two colored men
in time for measures to frustrate it. Dr. Mackey, Col-
lector of the Port, is not, as has been reported, in sym-
pathy with the radicals. Several other interesting items
are given in the letter.

Contributions were taken up in all the principal
Catholic churches yesterday in aid of the fund now being
raised for the relief of the Portland sufferers. Bishop
Baum, of Portland, delivered a sermon at St. Joseph's
church, Sixth Avenue, in the course of which he dwelt at
some length upon the subject of the noble charity, and a
heap of greenbacks was the result. The total of sub-
scriptions will probably be made known to-day.

The great organ recently completed for Beecher's Ply-
mouth church, Brooklyn, will be opened for trial in the
course of a few days. It is said to be the largest and
most perfect instrument ever built in America. A tech-
nical description of its various novel features appears in
this morning's Herald.

An assurance of orders from the police headquarters

several arrests were made in Brooklyn at a late hour on
Saturday night for violations of the third section of the
Excise law, which prohibits the selling of liquor
without license. The offenders, some fifty in number,
were nearly all released on bail yesterday morning.

Matters at Coney Island were remarkably quiet yester-
day. The Excise law being in force the prime cause of
disorder was wanting, though occasionally a glass or so
of the exhilarating fluid was furiously disposed of.
Policy, however, prompted both vendor and imbiber to
keep the matter sub rosa. The number of visitors was
greatly below the average.

Custom House officer James S. Chalker, of Jersey City,
made a large and important seizure of smuggled cigars
on Saturday, at Morrisania, Westchester county.
We give this morning a tabular statement of the
principal banks of this city, showing their net gains and
dividends, and the internal revenue tax on their divi-
dends, for the past year. The same table also gives a
list of the railroad and canal companies by whom returns
are made to the Thirty second district.

A break has occurred in the Erie canal four miles
above Little Falls.

A cattle disease, from which cattle are suddenly dying
is reported in San Joaquin county, California.

Much excitement was created in Ruby City, Idaho,
recently by reported Indian outrages. They besieged a
party of whites in a fort two days, the besieged party
having no food; but the Indians were finally defeated.

Our Washington letter gives a list of the pay due
officers below the rank of brigadier general under the
recent act giving those who remained to the end of the
war three months' extra pay.

Our correspondent on board the United States steamer
Kansas dates his letter at Stanley, Falkland Islands,
April 3. The steamer arrived there from Montevideo on
the 21st of March. The population of the town is about
five hundred and the climate is cool, the thermometer
averaging forty-five degrees, and sickness is almost
unknown. The captain of the forecastle, John H. Peters,
died of consumption while lying there, and was buried
on shore. The Kansas was to have left on the 4th of
April, returning to Montevideo.

The Admission of Tennessee—President Johnson
Master of the Situation.

The adoption by the Senate of the House
joint resolution, slightly amended, recognizing
the State of Tennessee as restored to the Union,
and consequently entitled to representation
in Congress, practically settles the question in
regard to the South. No matter from what
point of view it may be considered, it amounts
to a surrender by the radicals of the points for
which they have been contending so long
against the unanimous sentiment of the country.
When we recall their former position in
relation to restoration, we see at once the com-
pleteness of their defeat. They formerly held,
with Mr. Thad Stevens, that the South was
more conquered territory; that the Southern
Legislatures were illegal; that the State govern-
ments of the South were not republican in
form, and that negro suffrage must be adopted
as a *sine qua non*. Now they admit that Ten-
nessee is in the Union; that she is entitled to
her rights as a State; that the action of her
Legislature is legitimate; that her State govern-
ment is republican, and that her refusal to
adopt negro suffrage is no bar to her restora-
tion. A few of the more honest and consistent
radicals voted against the resolution, both in
the Senate and the House; but Wade and
Stevens led the majority and hauled down their
colors. The defeat of the Austrians at
Sadowna was not more decisive.

The pretence put forward by the radicals to
cover up their abandonment of what they
called their principles, is that the Legislature
of Tennessee has ratified the constitutional
amendment proposed by this Congress. That
amendment simply provides that representa-
tives shall be apportioned to the several States
according to the number of male citizens
allowed to vote in each State; that federal or
State officials who violated their official oaths
by joining the rebellion shall not be eligible
for office, and that the rebel debt shall not be
paid. This ground has been covered before by
the Southern Legislatures, under the advice
of President Johnson; and, as Mr. Sumner ex-
plained in the Senate, and Mr. Boutwell in the
House, it does not touch the negro suffrage
issue, once so vital to the radicals. Neither
Sumner nor Boutwell, however, could muster
even a corporal's guard to preserve the con-
sistency of their party. The season for re-
nominations and elections is approaching too
nearly for the radicals to continue to defy the
opinions of their constituents any longer upon
the restoration question, and their panic was
general and their rout disastrous. Probably
they hope that by restoring Tennessee as a
separate State they may keep the rebel
other seceded States out a little longer; but
the people are too intelligent to be deceived
by so transparent a scheme. They know that
the admission of Tennessee concedes the whole
subject of restoration; but they will not be
any more disposed to favor the re-election of
those radicals who have by their own votes
condemned themselves wrong. The idea of a
party retaining place and power by repudiating
itself is perfectly absurd; but it is precisely
what the radicals have now attempted.

Great stress was laid, both in the Senate and
the House, upon the "whereas" which preceded
the joint resolution. It was altered and
tinkered in every possible way, and some con-
servative members declined to vote for it.
Unquestionably the radicals hope to get the
"whereas" into a shape that will present some
appearance of consistency with their former
utterances and record; but we advise them to
waste no more time and trouble upon so pu-
erile an undertaking. Nobody cares what may
be said in the "whereas." The resolution,
which has been adopted, is the only thing that
will have any practical effect, and that resolu-
tion makes President Johnson master of the
situation. After all these weary months of
bitter animosity Congress has adopted the
President's policy. The manner of doing so
has been most ungracious, but the fact is none
the less apparent. The President did not ap-
prove of the constitutional amendment which
Tennessee has endorsed; but his disapproval
only led the radicals into a trap, for the Presi-
dent does approve of the principles of the
amendment, although he thinks their repetition
in this form unnecessary. The first article of
the amendment provides that all persons born
in the United States or naturalized here are
citizens thereof. This everybody admits as a
logical consequence of the abolition of slavery,
and President Johnson has repeatedly asserted
it. The second section provides for the
apportionment of representatives according
to the number of actual voters; but this
President Johnson himself suggested.

The third section excludes rebels from office,
as President Johnson has done. The fourth
section prohibits the payment of the rebel
debt; but President Johnson has already as-
serted this prohibition. Thus Congress has
only done the President's work over again.
The amendment will never become part of
the constitution, because it is unnecessary; but
the other Southern States have only to endorse
it, like Tennessee, and they are at once re-
stored to the Union. Congress thus adopts the

President's policy in substance, and only differs
with him about the form.

We heartily congratulate the President and
the people upon their triumph over the radi-
cals. It is a victory that leaves the fanatical
factionists in a more demoralized condition
than ever. The abandonment of their plat-
form will gain them no popularity, but it will
deprive them of all their really honest though
misguided supporters, like Mr. Wendell Phil-
lips. They have contended that no Southern
Legislature is legal; but they now illogically
accept the action of the Tennessee Legislature
as the basis of Congressional restoration.
They have insisted that no Southern State was
truly republican unless it admitted negroes to
the ballot-box and official stations; but now
they recognize Tennessee as in the Union, al-
though she has decided against negro suffrage.
They intended to keep all the Southern States
from participation in the next Presidential
election; but now they have opened the door
so widely that it cannot be again closed. They
have accused the President of usurpations
of power; but now they endorse his whole
policy. Their fear of the popular vote has
proved stronger than their dislike to the Presi-
dent, and they have inadvertently paid him a
high compliment by admitting his own State
first of all. But, at the same time, their con-
cessions will gain them no advantage at the elec-
tions. Even if all the Southern States were
restored to-day, the people would not be any
better satisfied with this Congress and the re-
publican party. They would ask why all this
delay? They would argue that as Congress
had officially acknowledged the President's
policy to be correct, Congress must have been
all this while in the wrong. The people also
have other issues to settle with the radicals.

They do not see why Congress should escape
censure for its jobs, its extravagance, its cor-
ruption, its public swindles, and its private
peculations, because it has at last confessed its
impotence regarding restoration. Those abuses
alone demand a thorough reconstruction of
parties. The admission of Tennessee has rendered
President Johnson stronger than ever; but it
will not enable the radicals to escape from the
political deluge of the fall elections. One great
issue may be removed from the canvass; but
the other great issues, touching the pockets of
the people, through taxation, the tariff and
high prices, will remain in full force and dam-
aging effect.

THE GRATITUDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—
Earl Derby, the English Premier, and Earl Rus-
sell, the late Premier, were exceedingly com-
plimentary to President Johnson in their re-
marks in the House of Lords when thanking
him for the interference of our government in
the Fenian attack on Canada. The language
used on this occasion, flattering as it was, is no
more than the President of the United States
deserves at the hands of England for his signal
services in saving a colony which Lord Russell
designates as the brightest jewel in the British
crown. But the compliments of these right
honorable statesmen are only empty words.
There is a more substantial recompense for the
kind interference of our government in the
Fenian affair which might be offered, and that
is the payment of the claims for damage done
by the Shenandoah and other pirates. The
former Ministry of England considered the
arguments upon that question exhausted. Per-
haps the new Cabinet, in its profuse expres-
sions of gratitude, would consider the question
entitled to a speedy settlement. The best way
to show how deeply Earl Derby feels the good
services of the United States is to pay off the
debt which the British government owes us for
the destruction of our marine by the pirate
ships fitted out in English ports and manned
by English sailors.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AND THE JEFF DAVIS
TESTIMONY.—The republican members of the Ju-
diary Committee of the House of Representa-
tives have pursued a very extraordinary course
in regard to the testimony taken in reference
to the connection of Jeff Davis with the as-
sassination conspiracy. They have made up
their minds what report they will make, and
then turn around and peremptorily refuse to
allow the minority of the committee to read its
evidence or obtain even a synopsis of it. This
is certainly very remarkable. It is the first
time in the history of legislative bodies in this
country that the theory has been established
that any one member of an investigating com-
mittee should be excluded from examining the
testimony taken on the questions submitted for
the committee's examination. It is a violation
of all usages and parliamentary rules, and is an
insult to the House. Can it be that they realize
that the evidence will upset their report, and
have taken this course to prevent the people
from knowing this fact? Such will be
the inference drawn from their action, and
it will be far more damaging to them than
it would have been if they had permitted
Jack Rogers to examine the testimony and
make an elaborate report, showing the erro-
neous conclusions of the majority. Many who
would have never read a report from Rogers
believed one word that he said in it, will
believe that this is the real state of the
case. It seems to us that the committee have
taken the very course above all others to kill
off and destroy the effect of their report upon
this subject. Mr. Boutwell pretended that the
committee had adopted this course because
some of the testimony had been communicated
to and published in the New York Herald, and
they were afraid that the balance would also
be made public. According to this admission,
the remarkable statement that we published is
true, and the theory of the committee is already
shown to be false by the evidence. We pre-
sume that the balance of the testimony will
show this fact in still stronger light. Hence the
determination to prevent it from being made
public.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The shore end of the
Atlantic cable was laid on the Irish coast on
the 6th inst., and by this time we presume the
Great Eastern is well on her way across the
Atlantic. While there exists a general feeling
here that the perseverance of the Atlantic
Cable Company deserves success, it is remark-
able how little interest is taken in the present
enterprise compared with that with which the
former attempts were regarded. The Ameri-
can people appear to be vastly more interest-
ed in the telegraphic connection with Russia, no
doubt because of the strong sympathies exist-
ing between that country and ours, and the
more friendly spirits exhibited and the honest
neutrality observed by Russia during the re-
bellion. It cannot be long before we have

reliable news upon which to predicate the suc-
cess of the Atlantic cable, if success is indeed
in store for the present attempt to span the
ocean with the magic wire.

Financial Legislation and Administration at
Washington.

Taking a careful review of the financial legis-
lation of the country and the administration
of our financial affairs during the last few years,
we are astonished at the extravagance, reck-
lessness and ignorance exhibited by Congress
and the Treasury Department. To such an
extent has been carried that it is surprising how
the country has borne it. Certainly no other
country but this, which has almost unlimited
resources, could have preserved its credit or
avoided bankruptcy under such circumstances.
Out of the three thousand millions of debt with
which we are burdened at least one-third of
that—a thousand millions—has been recklessly
squandered through the ignorance and corrup-
tion of men in power. How much more has
gone the same way out of the current revenue
raised and expended during the same period,
which is not calculated in the debt, it is impos-
sible to say—probably five hundred millions
more. Such has been the cost of radical repub-
lican legislation and management of the na-
tional finances in the short period of a few
years. Fearful as this is to contemplate, the
same ruinous system of mismanagement is still
pursued. The same men or class of men con-
trol the finances of the country. We shall be
very fortunate if we escape the most terrible
disasters and distress, in spite of our immense
resources.

If any one supposes that we exaggerate
in this astounding but nevertheless correct
statement, let him examine the facts con-
nected with our financial history within
the last few years. First of all loans
were invited and obtained at an unreason-
ably extravagant rate in the early part
of the war, when a revenue could and ought
to have been raised that would have met the ex-
penditures. We had more available means in
the country then than we have now, and yet
we raised at present a revenue of over six hun-
dred millions. Less than this amount would
have been sufficient, with proper economy, to
have carried on the war upon the grandest scale.
In fact, we need not have had any debt, or
at most a very small floating one, which could
have been paid in a few years. Does not our
present experience prove this to be true? It
appears to us so plain that we think every one
must see the truth. Yet the men at the helm
of affairs during that eventful time were too ig-
norant to perceive it. We say ignorant, but that
does not express all; for there was undoubtedly
a vast amount of corruption at the bottom. The
thousands of colossal fortunes made and the
new shoddy aristocracy all over the country
have been fed by the government, and the people
have been deceived. For every hundred dollars
loaned to the government, most of which was
in greatly depreciated money, the country will
have to pay two hundred or more. We are pay-
ing interest at that rate now. We say nothing
of the immense sums of which the government was
defrauded by contractors, agents and the friends
of the party in power. We refer here only to the
infamous system of managing the finances.

In addition to these ruinous loans the coun-
try was flooded with paper money, thus raising
the value of specie and driving it out of the
country, increasing the burdens upon the
people, limiting the resources of the govern-
ment and raising the price of provisions and
commodities enormously. All this could have
been avoided, had there been statesmen and
honest men in Congress and in the administra-
tion. To Mr. Chase, in a great measure, and to
him and his radical friends entirely, we owe all
the evils of our enormous debt, of paper
money, of a depreciated currency, of burden-
some taxation and of the corrupt legislation
which we witness. It is worthy of remark that
nearly all the friends and connections of Mr.
Chase and other prominent radicals have be-
come rich since the war commenced.

The next step in the way of ruinous legisla-
tion, under Mr. Chase and his radical confeder-
ates, was the abominable National Bank bill. This
gave to a privileged class the profits of the
currency or circulating medium of the country
without a cent of cost, besides unnecessarily
inflating the paper money currency. In reality
Congress made a positive gift of twenty mil-
lions or more a year to private corporations,
which might have been saved by the govern-
ment and deposited in the Treasury. We have
exposed this infamous national bank system so
often that it is unnecessary to go into the argu-
ment again in this article. We regard this
bill as the extreme of stupid and corrupt legisla-
tion.

Now we have a proposition before Congress
for funding the national debt upon equally as
loose principles as those which have governed
our radical Congress heretofore. As to the
principle of funding, if it be connected with
legislation to liquidate the debt and to reduce
the interest in an equitable manner, according
to what the debt was purchased at, and agree-
able to the laws of all countries relative to
excessive usury or interest, we can have no
objection. But we protest, first of all, against
the job which appears to be in the belly of
Mr. Sherman's bill, which will enable the Sec-
retary of the Treasury to employ Jay Cooke &
Co., or others, to pocket millions of the people's
money. The one per cent allowed for the
expense of funding in the original bill has been
struck out, and, as we understand it, the Sec-
retary of the Treasury can now pay whatever he
may choose. One per cent was too much, was
unnecessary; but now there appears to be no
limit, for the expenses will be estimated as a
part of the necessary disbursements of the
Treasury Department. Then we protest against
any plan of funding by which the fundholders
are to draw from the country a hundred per
cent more than they paid for the debt.

While we are ready to accord to Mr. McCul-
loch proper motives in his management of the
Treasury and in his recommendations to Con-
gress, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that
he is a pupil of the Chase school of financiers,
and that he is following in the same dangerous
course. If Congress be too ignorant on the
subject of our finances, it is his duty to en-
lighten that body. But we have seen nothing
from him, any more than from Congress, to
give us hope. The only hope we have left is
that the people at the next elections may send
a more enlightened and better class of men to
Congress, who will begin with retrenchment
and squelching the corrupt jobbing of the pre-
sent radical Congress, and end by reforming the
whole of our financial system.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS IN A NEW
FORM.—The radicals seem to be afraid that the
country will have a little peace and rest from
the agitation of the revolutionists in that body,
if they adjourn in accordance with the usages of
the past. Having failed in their schemes to ad-
journ, subject to the call of the presiding
officers of the two bodies, the radicals in the
House have brought forward and secured in that
branch of Congress the adoption of a proposi-
tion to take a recess until the second day of
October, and on that day, unless otherwise or-
dered, to adjourn until the first day of Decem-
ber. The latter day comes on Saturday, and
the following Monday is the day fixed by
the constitution for the assembling of Congress.
All this is done in order to save a few office
holders in different sections of the country, and
to enable their friends to fatten at the public
crib. Judging from the action of the radicals,
they have become convinced that the only
party they have to support them is
composed of the few friends whom they
have placed in office, and they are now
evidently afraid that if these are removed
they will have no support from any source
nor even the form of a party at their back left.
There is no other inference to be drawn from
their action. No other reason is assigned for
this unprecedented course of taking a recess
until October, and then until the first day of
December, but that of preventing the Execu-
tive from removing office holders.

The fact that they have included both days
in their resolution is proof conclusive that they
do not intend to transact any business, and
that they only contemplate the presence of the
presiding officers of the two bodies on the
second day of October to go through with the
form of an adjournment until the first day of
December, when it is expected all the mem-
bers will arrive, to be ready for the session
which commences on the following Monday.
They have, however, left a loophole for them-
selves to transact business in October, in case the
President insists upon applying the guillotine
to the office holders, and in the event that they
are able to get a quorum present for that pur-
pose. But we apprehend that they will hardly
be able to secure a working majority in
either House at that time, for we shall then be
in the midst of the excitement in regard to the
fall elections, and the radical Congressmen will
find that they have made themselves so unpopu-
lar with the people that they will consider it nec-
essary to stay at home and look after their own
interests there. This necessity will press so strong
upon them that they will have no time to spend
looking after the interests of the small office
holders. The republican party has certainly
reached a desperate condition when its repre-
sentatives find themselves obliged to resort to
such means to prevent its immediate dissolution.
No worse picture can possibly be drawn,
nor can any greater commentary be made on
the weakness of the party before the people
than the admission by its representatives that
its only hope in the future is in retaining con-
trol of the federal offices throughout the coun-
try. A party that has reached this point has
certainly outlived its day, and we apprehend
that such will be the verdict of the people at
the ballot-box.

WHO ARE TO BE ADMITTED TO THE PHILADEL-
PHIA CONVENTION?—The issues to be determined
at the Philadelphia Convention do not belong
to any particular party, or any number of
parties. They comprise the great popular
questions involved in the terrible mismanage-
ment of the government by the present Con-
gress, the jobs, the unnecessary taxation, the
squandering of the public money, the im-
positions of tax assessors and tax col-
lectors, the enormous accumulation of re-
venue from which the country reaps no ad-
vantage, amounting to nearly a hundred and
eighty-seven millions of dollars, and all the
rest of the bad legislation with which the
people have been afflicted. Inasmuch as these
are all grievances against which the public have
common cause of complaint, the best thing
that the Convention can do is to admit into
its deliberations the representatives of all
parties who may present themselves, and let
them all go to work, according to the light
that they are favored with, to establish a
healthier order of things. There will be many
candidates for admission, and it cannot be
expected that each will be agreeable to the
other. Objections of various kinds will be
raised, and antecedents will probably be raked
up as barriers to participation in the councils
of the Convention. It will be wise to overlook
all such objections, and give every one a
chance to have his say on the vital matter to
be discussed. We want new men as well as
new measures to bring the country back to its
original prosperity, and nullify as far as pos-
sible the work of the corrupt faction in Congress.
The ancient Christian Church was formed
out of heathens and Jews, for the very simple
reason that there were no other classes in ex-
istence at that epoch from which to form a new
faith—idol worshippers, and devil worship-
pers, and believers in the prophets, and those
who bowed down before the golden calf; and
yet out of these elements we got the grand
Christian dispensation, with all its blessings,
which have even fallen in a greater or less
degree upon the politicians. Let the Phila-
delphia Convention, therefore, give all the
elements—no matter how discordant—a chance,
and something good may come out of the ad-
mixture.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL AFFAIR IN CON-
GRESS.—The House of Representatives has
finally closed its action in regard to the
Rousseau-Grinnell affair, by the Speaker re-
primanding General Rousseau. The radicals, no
doubt, now feel that they have asserted their
dignity and purged themselves of all in-
decorous acts; and we trust that we have now
heard the last of the bitter personalities
which have so disgraced that body. General
Rousseau has resigned his seat, and will prob-
ably be either re-elected or sent to the Senate.
However wrong he may have been in his as-
sault upon Grinnell, there is no question
that his provocation was great, and that the
language used by Grinnell towards him was
unprecedented. The Speaker should have
been reprimanded for permitting a member to
proceed in that manner. The excuse put for-
ward by Mr. Colfax, that he had no right to
call a member to order, is a singular inter-
pretation of parliamentary law, and in reality no
excuse at all.

MORE LETTERS FROM SEWARD.—We have ad-
vised from Valparaiso to the effect that Sec-
retary Seward has written a long letter, or several

long letters, to Minister Kilpatrick, fully ap-
proving of the action of our representatives in
declining to forcibly prevent the infamous
bombardment of that city. This is just like
Secretary Seward. He is always ready to
write letters, upon the smallest possible pre-
text; and if at the same time he can approve
of any piece of folly disgraceful to the coun-
try, he seems doubly delighted.

POPULAR IDEAS.

The Ferry Companies.
A resident of Brooklyn is much pleased at the remarks
of the Herald in relation to the negligence of the ferry
companies in not providing proper safeguards for the
protection of passengers. He says they are indeed
negligent corporations, that do not place the value of a single
fare upon the life of a human being, and that they seem
to act upon the idea that nothing more is required of
them but to provide boats to make the transit and men
to make the change. He is very anxious that the
parents of the boy who lost his life through the deter-
mined obstinacy of the Union Ferry Company on Sat-
urday night last, should prosecute the company, and he
thinks that a disinterested and intelligent jury could
not be emancipated either in New York or Kings county,
that would not readily return a verdict for the heaviest
damages.

A citizen desires to know whether it would be lawful
for excursionists on the High Bridge boat to carry double
barrelled shot guns for the purpose of blasting away at
nude bathers in the Harlem river. He thinks that
bathing should not be permitted in waters where boats
containing ladies are in the habit of passing.

Is Filth Healthy?
"Cleanliness" wishes to know whether the Board of
Health is experimenting on the lives of people in order
to ascertain whether filth is healthy. Pass down, he
says, Fulton street, from Broadway to Greenwich,
through Greenwich, Barclay and West, and one would
arrive at the conclusion that filth must be considered
healthy, or that the Board of Health is a humbug. He
says there is no way to keep the cholera from raging
except for the occupants of houses and owners of build-
ings to clean in front of their premises themselves, for
if they wait for the street contractors to do it, the plague
will surely abide with us and fearfully depopulate the
community.

Dead Animals in the Street.
A sufferer says that about a week ago he discovered a
dead cat lying in the doorway of an unoccupied house
opposite the public stores in New street. After laying a
few days it was thrown into an ash box near by. The
police were notified, and the officer in charge said the
ash boxes were emptied every day, but he had no author-
ity to remove the cat. The ash box he says still re-
mains unemptied, and the dead carcass lays exposed to
the hot rays of the sun. The sufferer desires to know
who has the power and the will to remove it.

Front street merchant furnishes the information
that a horse from the East at pier No. 7, East river,
on Tuesday, and that the carcass lay there for two days
until it had become swollen to twice its natural size; and
the stench arising from it was intolerable. The police
say they have no power to remove dead animals, and
the Board of Health depends upon its contractors to do
its business, and the health of the city is therefore per-
mitted to be jeopardized through their negligence.

Dangerous Fruit.
A William street fruit dealer desires to suggest to the Health
Commissioners the propriety of suppressing the sale
of peaches, bananas, pineapples, and other unripe fruit,
that are daily offered for sale along the streets. They
say if any one would inquire into the cause of the great
increase of deaths in the city during the heated term
they would find that nearly five per cent of the increase
would be traceable to diarrhoea, which many of our phy-
sicians call cholera, superinduced by eating unripe fruit.
New potatoes are also placed in the category of dangerous
articles.

Post Office Complainers.
An up town resident thinks the present mode of ad-
vertising letters is inefficient, as persons living remote
from the general Post Office have no chance of seeing
the little sheet issued from headquarters, and therefore
they risk the chance of losing valuable letters. He
thinks that if the Department cannot afford to adver-
tise as formerly some improvement at least ought to be
made on the present system.

An Unhealthy Pool.
East Fifty-first street says the Board of Health has
acquired a reputation for vigilance in discovering and
removing sundry nuisances which it is likely to lose if
it does not pay more attention to reasonable requests.
The attention of the members has been repeatedly called
to the existence of a most offensive nuisance in the
shape of a